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NEW SPECIES OF LEDA FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

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The species of *Leda* from the littoral zone north from Panama are not numerous, though individuals are plenty in suitable localities. *Leda hamata* Cpr. is only known from the Sta. Barbara Islands. *Leda celata* Hinds ranges from Bodega Bay to Lower California in 6 to 60 fms. *Leda fossa* Baird is known from Bering Sea to Puget Sound. *Leda cuneata* Sby., from Panama to Monterey and also in the Atlantic. *Leda minuta* Fabr., a circumpolar species, reaches south as far as Puget Sound on the Pacific. Omitting some Arctic and abyssal species, the above-mentioned five species include all hitherto recognized from the western coast of the United States. I am now able to add three well defined species to the list.

Leda cellulita n. s.

Shell solid, with a dull olive-gray epidermis, moderately convex, with subcentral, not prominent beaks, base profoundly arcuate, anterior dorsal slope rounded, posterior straight or slightly concave; posterior extreme bluntly pointed; escutcheon large, transversely striate; lunule not differentiated but similarly striate; sculpture of fine sharp, concentric grooves with wider interspaces, less arcuate than the incremental lines; chondrophore small, triangular, not projecting, with 22 anterior and 16 posterior hinge teeth on the cardinal border. Height 10.5; diameter 7.2; length 15.5 mm.

Puget Sound near Port Orchard, dredged by the Young Naturalists' Society of Seattle, Wash.

This species is less inflated, less polished, with finer grooving and less recurved rostrum than *L. carlata*. It is heavier, more inflated, and with a coarser hinge plate and larger teeth than *L. confusa* Hanley (*L. pella* Sby. non Lin.) from Japan.

Leda leonina n. s.

Shell rather thin, compressed, with the low beaks at the anterior third; base slightly arcuate, anterior end rounded, posterior dorsal slope concave, lunule and escutcheon narrow, elongate, strongly impressed, smooth, with the valve margins elevated; rostrum broadly and a little obliquely truncate; sculpture of thin sharp concentric lamellæ strongest on the rostrum, epidermis dull olive-gray, dehiscent; hinge with 22 anterior and 28 posterior teeth, the chondrophore small, inconspicuous. Height 11; length 23.5; diameter 5.25 mm.

Off Sea Lion Rock, Coast of Washington in 477-559 fathoms, mud, U. S. Fish Commission.

This species bears a distant resemblance to *L. tenuisulcata* but cannot be confounded with it.

Leda conceptionis n. s.

Shell elongate, smooth, polished, compressed, with the beaks in the anterior third; base arcuate, prominent below the beaks; anterior dorsal slope slightly rounded, posterior slope straight, rostrum narrow, pointed, obliquely truncate, cardinal margin elevated between the halves of the narrow impressed, almost linear lunule and escutcheon; beaks very small, low, the prodissocoench conspicuous; hinge with 18 anterior and 33 posterior small and delicate teeth; the chondrophore narrow, produced posteriorly, interior of the rostrum without a longitudinal septum. Height 10.5; length 27.5; diameter 4.5 mm.

From Sannakh Islands, Alaska, to the Santa Barbara Channel in 200-500 fathoms, especially off Point Conception, Cala., in 278 fathoms, U. S. Fish Com.

This is nearest to *L. platessa* Dall, from off Rio Janeiro, but that species is smaller, with much fewer teeth and has a strong septal ridge dividing the interior of the rostrum.

Leda pontonia Dall, originally described from 812 fathoms off the Galapagos Islands, has since been dredged in 822 fathoms off San Diego, California, thus adding another to the rapidly increasing list of species which occur off the coast of West America in both hemispheres.